

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE <u>29 March, 1964</u>		2. LOCATION <u>Kansas City, Kansas</u>		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical Venus <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT <u>30/0220Z</u>		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		6. SOURCE <u>Civilian</u>			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION <u>5-10 seconds</u>		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS <u>one</u>		9. COURSE <u>Stationary</u>	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Oval or elongated object like a bright star at 20 deg elevation in NW. Stationary. Witness said returned 4 hours later and the object had disappeared.				11. COMMENTS Venus in position of reported object.	

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

Sgt Maady -

With reference
to attached card from
Mr McKinn, a 164
was forwarded to
him. There is no info
in this office as to
whether or not he sent
it back. Do you by
chance have anything
on him?

Thanks -

Sara Hunt

HEADQUARTERS
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: TDEW

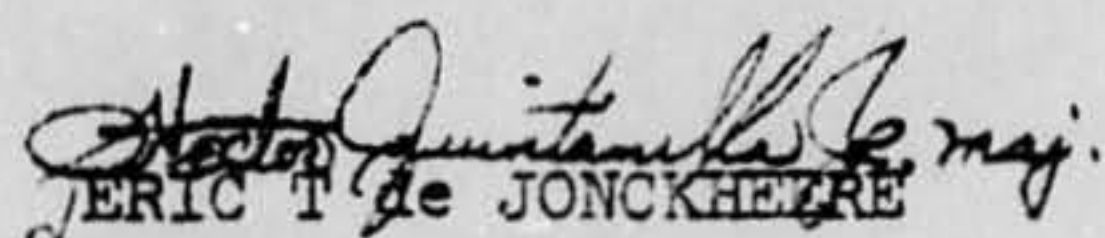
SUBJECT: Request for UFO Information (Sighting, Miami, Fla??)

2 Dec 64

TO: Hq USAF SAFOI PB (Mrs Hunt)
Wash D C 20330

Reference the attached postcard from Frank McKisic, 3731 N W First Street, Miami, Florida 33134, requesting information on a sighting which was reported to the Air Force. Please inform Mr McKisic that we are unable to locate his sighting with out specific date and location. Upon receipt of this information we will inform him of the Air Force's evaluation.

FOR THE COMMANDER


ERIC T. de JONCKHEERE
Colonel, USAF
Deputy for Technology
and Subsystems

1 Atch
Copy of postcard from
Frank McKisic



YOU - THE NUCLEUS OF SECURITY!

C
O
P
Y

postmarked
28 Nov 64

Frank McKisic
3731 N.W. First Street
Miami, Florida - 33134

Sir,

Sometime ago I sent in my U.F.O. sighting and have not as yet received an answer reply on it, I'd appreciate it very much if you would, please send me copy of Air Force answer - the one with sketches of several round flying discs and the reddish U.F.O. from the moon during early morn hours over Miami, Florida, also if can, the last two I had seen different times. During my lifetime have seen several over here.

Maston M. Jacks
Major, U.S.A.F.
Public Information
Division
Office of Information
Washington, D.C.

C
O
P
Y

Information Only

Source: The UFO Reporter, Summer Issue, 1964

Pan American Pilots

19 March, 1964

- - -

AIRLINE PILOTS REPORT EXPLODING UFO

March 19 - A most extraordinary UFO report was issued by Pan American Airlines pilots, Captain E.D. Morris, and Captain R.A. Botthos.

Captain Morris was piloting an airliner containing 42 passengers bound from London to New York, and Captain Botthos was the pilot of a DC-8 with 77 passengers, en route from New York to Frankfurt, Germany.

Both observed a strange object traveling at high altitude on an apparent north to south trajectory, which unexpectedly

exploded with an immense brilliance, parts of it falling downward, trailing columns of smoke.

Neither pilot has been able to identify the phenomenon.



Frank McKinn
3731 N.W. First Street
Miami, Florida - 33131



POST CARD

air mail

Sir
Sometime ago I sent in
my UFO sighting and have
not yet received an answer
reply on it, I'd appreciate it
very much if you would,
please send me copy of Air Force
answer - the one with sketches
of several round flying discs
and the reddish UFO, from
the moon during early morn
hours over Miami, Florida.
Also if you, the last time I had
seen different times & during
my life time have seen
several over here.

Marton M. Jones

Major, U.S. A.F.

Public Information

Division

Office of Information

Washington, D.C.

1 - 30 APRIL 1964 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
1	Plattsburg, New York	Military	Satellite
1	45.50N 173.00W (Pacific)	Military Air	Satellite
2	Lakeview, South Carolina	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
3	Minticello, Wisconsin	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
4	Baltimore, Maryland	[REDACTED]	Other (PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES)
8	Arizona, New Mexico, Texas	Civilian & Military	Astro (METEOR)
8	Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming	Civilian & Military	Astro (METEOR)
9	Oak Lawn, Illinois	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
9	35.50N 171.00E (Pacific)	Civilian Air	Insufficient Data
9	Ardmore, Oklahoma	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
10	Merced, California	Military Air	Balloon
10	Not Reported		Insufficient Data
10	44.20N 43.00W (Atlantic)	Military Air	Balloon
11	Homer, New York	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
12	Baltimore, Maryland	[REDACTED]	Satellite
13	Provo, Utah	[REDACTED]	Satellite
15	36.10N 174.00W (Pacific)	Military Air	Satellite
17	Fallon AFS, Nevada	Military (Gd RADAR)	Other (RADAR INVERSION)
17	Norfolk, Virginia	Civilian Air	Insufficient Data
18	Manassas, Virginia	[REDACTED]	Other (RESEARCH ACTIVITY)
19	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Other (SEARCHLIGHT)
19-25	Terry, Montana	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
20	Big Bend Natl Park, Texas	[REDACTED]	Satellite
21	Greenland	Military Air	Satellite
22	Mosinee, Wisconsin	[REDACTED]	Satellite
22	Astoria, Oregon	Civilian	Astro (VENUS)
2-	Socorro, New Mexico (FOLDER*)	[REDACTED] (PHYSICAL SPEC)	UNIDENTIFIED
25	North Platte, Nebraska	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
25	Socorro, New Mexico	Civilian	Other (GROUND LIGHT)
25	Grants, New Mexico	[REDACTED] (PHOTOS)	Aircraft
26	LaMadera, New Mexico	[REDACTED]	Other (FIRE IN DUMP)
26	Las Vegas, Nevada	[REDACTED]	Other (BIRDS)
27	Sarasota, Florida	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
27	Edgewood, New Mexico	[REDACTED]	Other (HOAX)
28	Albuquerque, New Mexico	[REDACTED]	Other (IMAGINATION)
28	Minot AFB, North Dakota	Military (Gd RADAR)	Aircraft
		Civilian Air (Visual)	Insufficient Data
28	Miamisburg, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
28-30	San Jose, California	Multiple Civilian	1. Aircraft
			2&3. Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
29-29	Coshocton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
29	35.28N 176.40W (Pacific)	Military Air	Satellite
30	Canyon Ferry Reservoir, Montana	[REDACTED]	Other (HOAX)

① Separate folders

NNNN

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

INCOMING

AF IN : 29850 (1 Apr 64) M/dws

Page 1 of 2 Pages

ACTION: NIN-7

INFO : XOP-1, XOPX-4, SAF-OS-3, DIA-15 (31)

SMB C225

HQB968ZC JJN 025

RR RUEAHQ

DE RUCMRG 30 01/1729Z

ZNR

R 312220Z

FM 328FTRWG RICHARDS GEBUR AFB MO

TO RUEAGL/AFSC

RUEAHQ/CSAF

RUEAHQ/OSAF

RUWGALE/ADC

ZEN/29AIRDIV RICHARDS GEBUR AFB MO

INFO RUCMSX/SCADS SIOUX CITY MUNI APRT IA

BT

UNCLAS 328FWCVC-0 7184. FOR ADOIN, FTD, AFCIN, SAFOI,
29MINT. INFO SCODC-I. UFO REPORT. PARA 14A. (1) LIKE A STAR, ONLY
SLIGHTLY ELONGATED. (2) NOT REPORTED. (3) WHITE LIGHT. (4) ONE.
(5) N/A. (6) OBJECT APPEARED SLIGHTLY ELONGATED OR OVAL SHAPED.
(7) NONE. (8) NONE. (9) NONE. PARA 14B. (1) BRIGHTNESS OF
OBJECT AND ITS ELONGATED SHAPE. (2) APPROXIMATELY 20 DEGREES ABOVE
HORIZON TO NORTHWEST OF OBSERVER. (3) NOT REPORTED. (4) NON.
REMAINED STATIONARY WHILE BEING OBSERVED. (5) NOT REPORTED. (6) 5
TO 10 SECONDS. AT THIS TIME INDIVIDUAL LEFT AREA. UPON RETURNING TO
APPROXIMATELY 4 HOURS LATER OBJECT HAD DISAPPEARED. PARA 14C. (1)

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AF IN : 29850 (1 Apr 64)

PAGE 2 RUCMRG 30 UNCLAS

I N C O M I N G

GROUND-VISUAL. (2) NOT USED. (3) N/A. PARA 14D. (1) 0220Z,

30 MAR 64. (2) NIGHT. PARA 14E. LOCATION OF OBSERVER: 7TH STREET
AND KANSAS AVENUE NORTH AT THE ARMSTRONG RAIL YARDS IN KANSAS CITY,
KANSAS. PARA 14F. (1) 1 .4 [REDACTED] STREET,

KANSAS CITY 29, MISSOURI, [REDACTED] OCCUPATION: ARMSTRONG
YARD CAR INSPECTOR. NO ESTIMATE OF RELIABILITY. (2) N/A. PARA 14G.

(1) CLEAR. (2) WIND DATA AT RICHARDS GEBUR AFB, MISSOURI, AND
LOCAL AREA. SURFACE 340/12, 6,000-330/45, 10,000-330/55, 16,000-320/
70, 20,000-320/85, 30,000-310/90, 50,000-310/60, 80,000-EST 290/45.

(3) N/A. (4) 15 PLUS. (5) N/A. (6) N/A. (7) NORMAL GRADIENT

ALTHOUGH COLDER THAN STANDARD. PARA 14H. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE
PLANET VENUS WOULD BE IN THE AREA MENTIONED AT THE TIME OF THE SIGHTING.

PARA 14I. NONE. PARA 14J. UNKNOWN. PARA 14K. CAPT EDWIN L. WIEGEL,
WING INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. FROM THE SKETCHY DISCRIPTION AND UNSURE
STATEMENTS BY THE OBSERVER, IT IS FELT THAT IT WAS ACTUALLY A BRIGHT
STAR OR PLANET, POSSIBLY THE PLANET VENUS, THAT WAS SEEN.

BT

ASTRONOMY

Brilliant Evening Star

Venus outshines all other planets and stars. The vernal equinox in March heralds the beginning of spring in the Northern Hemisphere.

By JAMES STOKLEY

► **SHINING MANY TIMES** more brilliantly than any other star or planet now visible in the evening, Venus is becoming more and more conspicuous. Coming into view in the west long before the sky is dark, it remains visible during March for about three hours after sunset.

On March 1 its distance from earth is about 94.4 million miles, but by the end of the month this is reduced to 85 million. It will continue to approach us until it swings between sun and earth in mid-June.

At the beginning of March you will also be able to see Jupiter low in the west in the early evening, a little below Venus. Although only about an eighth as bright as Venus, Jupiter is still very brilliant. However, it is drawing toward the sun in the sky. By March 31 you will have to look low in the west, soon after sundown, to see Jupiter. It is now gradually drawing away from the earth and at mid-March its distance is about 546 million miles.

Other Planets

As for the other planets sometimes visible to the naked eye—Mercury, Mars and Saturn—they are too close to the sun for observation this month.

The accompanying maps show the sky as it appears about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time, on March 1, an hour earlier on the 15th and two hours earlier on the 31st. Venus barely gets on, while Jupiter has already set by the times mentioned.

Sirius, the "dog-star," is part of Canis Major, the great dog. It is the brightest star in the sky and is visible in the south. Above it is Procyon, in the lesser dog, Canis Minor. And still higher are the bright stars Castor and Pollux in Gemini, the twins.

To the right of Canis Major, and a little higher, stands the brilliant constellation of Orion, the warrior. This has two stars of the first astronomical magnitude: Betelgeuse (above) and Rigel (below). Between them is Orion's belt, formed by a row of three stars.

Still farther to the right (shown partly on the northern sky map and partly on the southern) stands Taurus, the bull, with brilliant Aldebaran. This star is reddish in color. And above Taurus is Auriga, the charioteer, with creamy-white Capella.

High in the northeast you can see Ursa Major, the great bear, of which the familiar big dipper is part. In this group are the pointers, whose direction leads you to Polaris, the pole star, part of Ursa Minor, the lesser bear.

And if you follow the curve of the dipper's handle downwards and to the right you reach another first-magnitude star. This is Arcturus, in Bootes, the herdsman. Farther right is Virgo, the virgin, with Spica near the horizon. This also is of the first magnitude, but it is greatly dimmed just now because it is so low and therefore is shown as third magnitude.

But if you go upwards from Virgo, you come to Leo, the lion. In this constellation is a sub-group called the sickle. First-magnitude Regulus marks the handle of this implement.

March also brings to those of us who dwell in the Northern Hemisphere the beginning of spring on March 20. In addition, this year, it brings Easter, at the rather early date of March 29. This is by no means as early as it can come.

However, in only four of the remaining years of the 20th century will it come as early. Easter in 1970 will again come on March 29, while in 1967, 1978 and 1989 it will fall on the 26th.

Easter, it is generally said, comes on the Sunday after the first full moon on or after the vernal equinox. The vernal equinox is the moment at which the sun, in its northward journey through the sky, crosses the equator. It marks the beginning of spring

in the Northern Hemisphere, and of winter in the southern. In 1964 the equinox comes at 9:10 a.m., EST on Friday, March 20. The next full moon comes on Friday, March 27, at 9:49 p.m., EST. And so Sunday, March 29, is Easter.

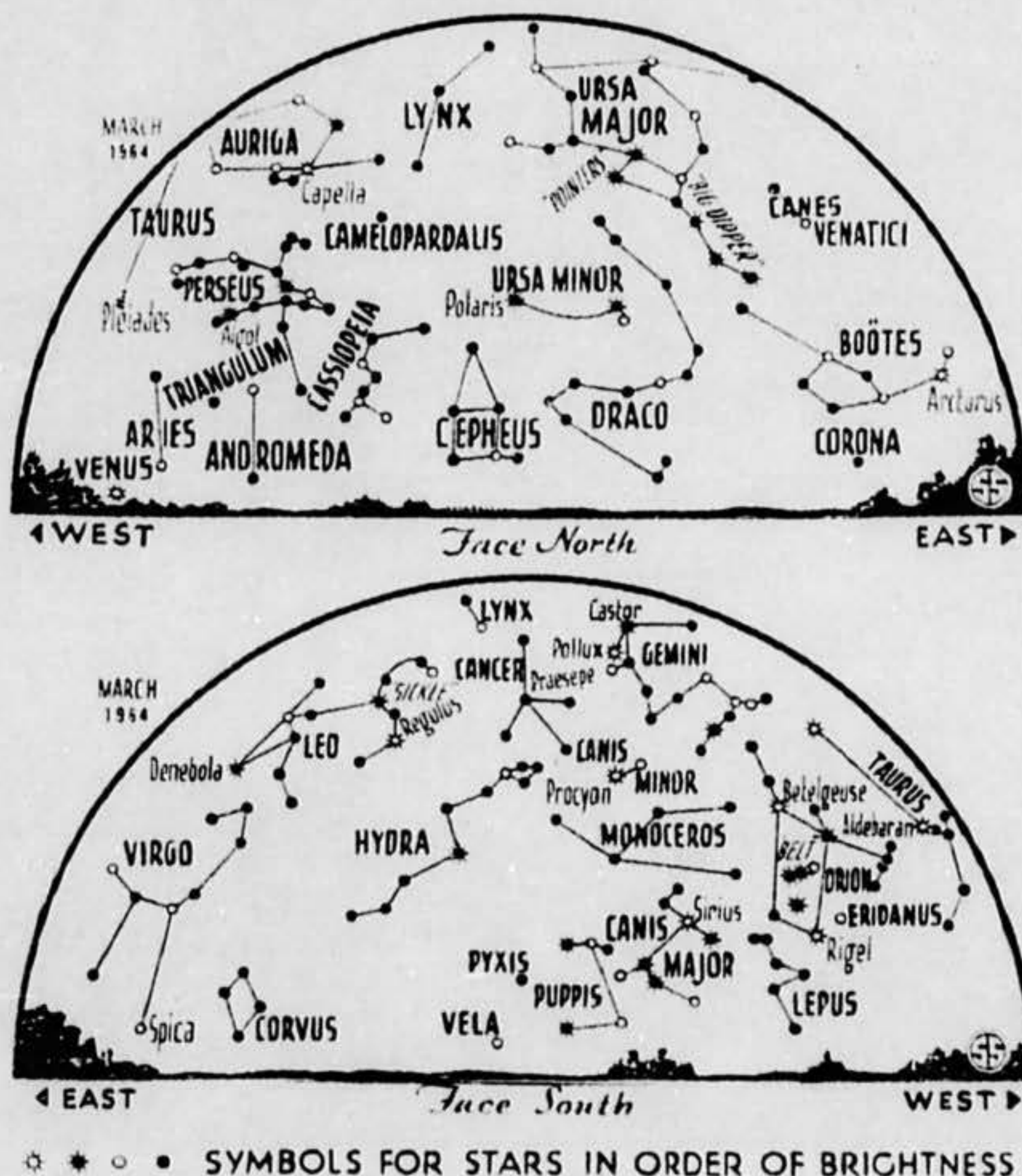
But in some years it doesn't work out so nicely. According to the actual Easter rule, formulated by the Jesuit astronomer Clavius, who helped Pope Gregory XIII reform the calendar in 1582, it is not the actual equinox but the 21st of March, its average date.

And it is not the astronomical full moon, but the fourteen-day-old moon, measured after new moon. The true full moon's age is more nearly 15 days. So sometimes Easter comes on a day quite different from what you might expect on the basis of what is happening in the sky.

Determining Easter Date

There is a rule for determining the date of Easter from the year number, but it involves a considerable amount of calculation. Easter can actually be determined with the aid of a series of tables, which are used by ecclesiastical authorities. These were issued by authority of Pope Gregory XIII nearly four centuries ago.

If the 14th day of the moon, or paschal moon, falls on March 20, it will be a day ahead of the ecclesiastical equinox. If the 20th is a Saturday, the paschal full moon will come on Sunday, April 18. Then Easter will be the following Sunday, April 25, which is the latest possible date.



WILD FIELDS

ENTOMOLOGY

Indian Insect To Fight Wool Pest

► NOOGOORA BURR, Queensland's worst weed pest, and a pest of serious proportions in New South Wales, may be brought under central control by an Indian insect, 32,000 larvae of which are now in Brisbane.

The cost of the burr on Australia's wool clip is estimated at between \$600,000 and \$700,000 a year.

The scientist who collected the larvae is John Mann, director of the biological section of the Queensland Department of Lands, who has recently returned from India.

In his four-month mission he collected sufficient numbers of the burr-destroying insect, *Nupserha antennata*, to launch field trials in Queensland.

The trials will establish whether the insect, a boring beetle, will be effective under Queensland conditions in bringing noogoora burr under control.

The insects are in quarantine in the Lands Department's Sherwood laboratory, where they will be held to complete their development and emergence from the larval stage. They will be ready for field tests, which will begin less than a year from now.

• Science News Letter, 85:121 Feb. 22, 1964

ENGINEERING

Improved Traffic Flow Can Save Many Lives

► MORE THAN 22,000 lives now lost on the nation's highways could be saved each year, if modern freeway design and operating characteristics were applied to more roads and streets, an automotive safety engineer predicted in Detroit.

About 12,000 deaths caused by one car leaving the road and overturning or striking an obstacle could be eliminated by removing trees, sharp ditches and steep slopes from the immediate area wherever possible.

Elimination of two-way traffic on all streets would save almost 11,000 lives lost due to collisions involving other cars and pedestrians. One-way traffic on all streets would also keep the traffic flowing faster.

These conclusions are based on a review of fatal accident statistics from 1900 until the present. Between 1920 and 1930 the number of fatal traffic accidents increased more than 2,000 each year. A sharp break occurred in 1930 and the increase since that time has been less than 500 per year.

Passenger car improvements have included the development of enclosed passenger areas, safety glass, improved brakes, steering and lighting, and a significant lowering of the center of gravity on modern cars. Improved driver training and further design improve-

ments in the field of safety devices will help the situation somewhat.

But better vehicle design will only partly reduce the impact in collisions, K. A. Stonex, an engineer with General Motors, told the A-

But if the 14th day of the moon is on March 21, and that day is Saturday, the next day, March 22, is Easter. This is the earliest that it can occur.

This last happened in 1818, and does not happen at all this century. In 1913 it came on March 23, in 1940 on March 24, and in 1951 on March 25. The last time Easter came on April 25 was in 1943—it will happen again in 2038. In 2011 it will come on April 24, and in 2000 on April 23. In 1962 it came on April 22 and this will happen again in 1973.

You will notice that if the paschal full moon comes on a Sunday, Easter will be the following Sunday. This rule was established in 325 A.D. by the Council of Nicaea, to make sure that Easter would never coincide with the Jewish Passover, which comes at the full moon after March 21. If that full moon comes on Sunday, it is the beginning of Passover, and Easter comes a week later.

In recent years there has been an active movement to stabilize Easter, perhaps on the second Sunday of April, which would be close to the presumed Crucifixion date. In 1928 the British Parliament passed a law which would fix Easter as the Sunday after the second Saturday in April. However, it provided that it would become effective only after other nations had agreed to do the same, which so far they have not done.

Celestial Time Table for March

MARCH EST

3	7:00 a.m.	Pluto opposite sun and nearest earth; distance 2,964,000,000 miles
5	noon	Moon farthest from earth; distance 251,200 miles
6	5:00 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
7	1:00 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness
9	9:50 p.m.	Algol at minimum
11	Midnight	Moon passes Saturn
	6:40 p.m.	Algol at minimum
13	3:00 a.m.	Mercury passes behind sun
	9:14 p.m.	New moon
15	9:00 p.m.	Moon passes Jupiter
17	1:00 a.m.	Moon passes Venus
	11:00 a.m.	Moon nearest; distance 228,200 miles
20	9:10 a.m.	Sun over equator; spring commences in Northern Hemisphere
	3:40 p.m.	Moon in first quarter
27	2:40 a.m.	Algol at minimum
	9:49 p.m.	Full moon
29	11:30 p.m.	Algol at minimum

Subtract one hour for CST, two hours for MST, and three hours for PST.

• Science News Letter, 85:122 Feb. 22, 1964

AS these areas are often in the same sites as the fatty patches or plaques that mark hardening of the arteries, the radiologist can estimate the extent of hardening.

Dr. Jorgens was assisted by Dr. Arthur Lieber, now assistant professor of radiology at the University of Kentucky, in performing 2,500 such examinations of the heart.

• Science News Letter, 85:121 Feb. 22, 1964

BIOCHEMISTRY

Body Adjusts Quickly To Mountain Air

HEALTHY PERSON moving from low to high mountains adjusts quickly to the thinning of the air, using only one half the amount of oxygen he is used to inhaling.

Measurements taken among Colorado residents living at 10,000-foot altitudes and those living nearly 15,000 feet above sea level in Peru showed adjustments could be made with no increased work for the body. Dr. Robert F. Grover of the University of Colorado, Denver, reported in *Science*.

As the air thins in the higher altitudes, the body takes place, allowing it to remove a greater proportion of oxygen taken in with each breath, Dr. Grover told the New York Academy of Sciences meeting on respiratory failure. In addition, the capacity of the blood to carry oxygen increases.

Though the breathing process in man can withstand a variety of conditions, many can push it beyond its limits. Bronchial diseases, tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis and asthma cause large areas of the lungs to remain poorly ventilated.

• Science News Letter, 85:121 Feb. 22, 1964

COMPUTER

Computer Helps Compile Astronomical Tables

ASTRONOMICAL TABLES that may help scholars obtain new insight into the history of medieval mathematics and science have been compiled with the aid of an electronic computer.

Research mathematician Dr. Bryant Tuckerman of International Business Machines Corp., Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Armonk, N. Y., has produced tables of planetary, lunar and solar positions from 601 B.C. to 1649 with an IBM 7094 computer.

Tuckerman carried out the project on the suggestion of Professor Otto E. Neugebauer, chairman of the department of the history of mathematics at Brown University, Providence, R. I. The compilation, known as the *Phaenomena*, is being published by the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. It augments an earlier ephemeris covering the period from 601 B.C. to A.D. 1, compiled by Dr. Tuckerman.

The ephemeris can be used by scholars studying medieval horoscopes and other documents containing astronomical data. Historically interesting documents, by Greek, Byzantine, Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Chinese and Hindu authors, are usually dated in chronological order.

Since dates are missing, the astronomical observations or references contained in the documents are the best clues to their age.

The convenience, high degree of accuracy and completeness of the new IBM tables will save scholars a great deal of time formerly spent in tedious hand computation of dates from the astronomical references.

• Science News Letter, 85:121 Feb. 22, 1964

No Case (Information Only)

13 March 1964
Miami, Florida

FED Form 164 sent.

Article is Extract from Flying Saucer Magazine Aug 64

● At 1:25 a.m. Friday March 13, 1964 actually Saturday early morning a reddish white silent slow moving UFO, appeared after a bright flash of light flashed through yours truly's bedroom window which faces toward the north, northeast and northwest, the Miami International airport is in the northeast section, this is where the UFO was flying over near when first observed then turned toward the north much more slowly and seemed to hover completely motionless and looked just like a

star then disappeared for two seconds and reappeared lower in the north, northeast hovering motionless still looking like a blue white star for two minutes then vanished, it had no tail, made no noise, was circular shape and completely clearly outlined and was a solid object. It seemed to have all its interest focused on the whole airport always keeping it within the radius circle of flight. This was also witnessed by my father and grandmother. It was the size of a peanut out of the shell as seen by the naked eye, total time - 5 minutes. UFO Club, WFAC Station, c/o Frank McKisic, 3731 N.W. 1st Street, Miami, Florida, 33126.

3731 N.W. 1st Street
Miami, Florida - 33134

Sir,
Please send us each project
Blue Book information.

Frank McKisic,
Harry McKisic,
Alice McKisic,
Richard H. McKisic,
MAUDE DILLON.

Thank you,
The McKisic
Family

TEMPLE EMANUEL SYNAGOGUE,
WASHINGTON AVENUE, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

CURTECHCOLOR® 3-D NATURAL COLOR REPRODUCTION (REG. U. S. A. PAT. OFF.)

Mr.
sent in July
POST CARD



Project Blue Book
Headquarters
United States Air
Force
Washington, D.C.

3731 N.W. 1st Street
Miami, Florida - 33134

Sir,
Please send us each 2-
We return ones with reports
nightly on it

Frank McKisic,
Harry McKisic,
Alice McKisic,
Richard H. McKisic,
MAUDE DILLON.

Thank you,
The McKisic
Family

TEMPLE EMANUEL SYNAGOGUE,
WASHINGTON AVENUE, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

CURTECHCOLOR® 3-D NATURAL COLOR REPRODUCTION (REG. U. S. A. PAT. OFF.)

Mr.
POST CARD



Project Blue Book
Information
Hq. U.S. Air Force (S.A.F.-048)
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

Frank McKie
3731 N.W. First Street
Miami, Florida - 33

sig,
Please send me the free
Project Blue Book, the
one I think of 1957.



POST CARD

air mail

air technical
Wright Intelligence
Patterson
air field
Dayton, Ohio

G.458—GULF STREAM CARD & DISTRIBUTING CO., MIAMI, FLA.

THREE DIFFERENT HUES OF COLOR ON
THESE BEAUTIFUL MACAWS AT MIAMI'S
PARROT JUNGLE

CURTIS & GLOVER 3-D NATURAL COLOR REPRODUCTION (REG. U.S. PAT. & TM. OFF.)

9 December 1964

Dear Mr. McKisic:

We are unable to locate your sighting without the specific date and location. Upon receipt of this information, we will inform you of the Air Force's evaluation.

Sincerely,

MASTON M. JACKS
Major, USAF
Chief, Pictorial Branch
Public Information Division
Office of Information

Mr. Frank McKisic
3731 NW First Street
Miami, Florida, 33134